

THE EVENING BULLETIN.

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DAY IN CONGRESS.

A Flow of Oratory the Feature In Both Branches.

ROBERTS UP IN THE HOUSE.

Congressman Tayler, In a Spirit d Speech, Opens the Debate.

RACE PROBLEM STIRS THE SENATE.

A Louisiana Senator Explains Present Social Conditions In the South. Senator Ross, In His Maiden Effort, Tackles the Philippine Question.

Washington, Jan. 23.—At the opening of the session of the senate, Mr. Turley (Tenn.) reported from the committee on privileges and elections a resolution on the case of former Senator Quay. The resolution reads: "That the Hon. Matthew S. Quay is not entitled to take his seat in this body as a senator from the state of Pennsylvania."

That resolution was the judgment of the majority of the committee. Mr. Turley called attention to the resolution of the minority of the committee, which was that Mr. Quay was entitled to a seat in the senate. Both resolutions were accompanied by lengthy reports in their support. The question of seating Mr. Quay is a constitutional one—whether the governor of the state has the power to appoint in case the legislature fails to fill a senatorial vacancy. The committee was divided on this point, four reporting to seat Quay and five adversely.

Mr. Pettigrew (S. D.) offered a resolution calling upon the president to send to the senate the report of General J. C. Bate, relating to the treaty with the sultan of Sulu. Among other things the resolution asks whether the sultan and his officials are under the civil service. It went over on objection.

Mr. Caffery presented three resolutions calling upon the president for correspondence with Great Britain concerning the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, the correspondence with the Colombian government as to the Panama canal, and the correspondence with the Panama Canal company of France. They were adopted.

The resolution offered by Mr. Allen calling on the secretary of the treasury for information concerning the transfer of the old New York custom house to the National City bank of that city was adopted.

Race Question and Philippines.

In accordance with previous notice, Mr. Ross (R., Vt.) claimed the recognition of the chair to deliver a speech on the Philippine question. His speech was essentially a legal and constitutional discussion of the several questions raised. Mr. Ross maintained that the United States had acquired its island possessions free from any conditions, and said the people of the islands could become citizens of the United States only by act of congress, for they had not been guaranteed rights of citizenship by the treaty of cession, and the constitution of its own inherent force could not confer such rights on them. Congress, in his opinion, therefore had plenary power in legislating for our newly-acquired territory. He summed up what he thought to be the policy of the government by saying:

"The flag of the nation had been placed on these islands. This is the emblem of its policy and ever has been. That policy is individual manhood, the right to enjoy religious and civil liberty, the right to stand protected equally with every other man before the law in the enjoyment of freedom, of personal prosperity and of property."

He urged that congress in the discharge of its duty to the islanders should create a department of government, charged with the duties of looking to the interests of the islands and of supplying accurate information to congress with reference to them, and should relieve all civil appointments in the island from politics, making ability, honesty and fitness the tests for service.

Mr. McEnery (D., La.) then was recognized to deliver his announced speech on the resolution of Mr. Pritchard (R., N. C.) relating to the proposed amendment to the constitution of North Carolina. He said the race question was one of the most serious

which had ever confronted the nation, and added:

"There never has been any disposition on the part of people of the South to deprive the negro of any of his political or civil rights. There has been and will continue to be determination, fixed and unalterable, to deny him social privileges on equality with the whites, to prohibit him from aspiring to an equality in social life, which nature forbids."

With reference to the proposed amendment to the constitution of North Carolina, Mr. McEnery said it did not exclude the negro from voting. "He has the right in common with the white people," said he, "on the conditions alike applicable to both races, that he can read and write, or that he owns a certain amount of real or personal property. He is deprived of no right of suffrage by the conferring of it upon another class."

"The question raised in the resolution offered by the senator from North Carolina is a judicial one. Congress has the power, but it has not the right to declare any law or constitutional provision of a state unconstitutional."

ROBERTS CASE.

Mr. Tayler of Ohio Opens the Debate In the House.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Enormous crowds were present to witness the opening of the debate in the Roberts case. Fully three-fourths of the spectators were women. Mr. Roberts was in the seat which he has been occupying, on the extreme right of the hall, half an hour before noon, and every neck was craned to catch a glimpse of him.

Nearly every member was in his seat a few minutes later, when Mr. Tayler (Ohio), chairman of the special committee which investigated the case, arose from behind his desk stacked high with legal authorities and manuscripts and called up the case. The majority resolutions to exclude him and the minority resolutions to permit him to be sworn in and then expelled were laid before the house, and without any agreement as to a vote Mr. Tayler (Ohio) opened in support of the majority resolutions. He spoke clearly and with great earnestness. His argument was on constitutional lines, he holding that the house had the right and power to exclude Roberts at the outset.

Mr. Tayler was emphatic in his assertions that exclusion was in harmony with precedent, expulsion in violation of it. He amplified the three grounds for Mr. Roberts' exclusion: First, because of his violation of the Edmunds act; second, because he was living in open, flagrant and notorious violation of the statutes of the congress he seeks to enter, and, third, because his election was a violation of the compact by which Utah was admitted into the union.

Mr. Littlefield (Mo.) on behalf of the minority of the committee, then spoke in support of the minority's plan of seating and then expelling Mr. Roberts.

Want Government Aid.

Indianapolis, Jan. 23.—Representatives of the national guard of nearly every state in the union are here in session for the purpose of preparing a bill to be submitted to congress that will give the national guard of the United States a large appropriation and greater recognition by the federal government. The proposed bill, which will probably be accepted by the convention, carries with it an appropriation ending June 30, 1900, of \$4,000,000, and for each fiscal year subsequent \$500,000.

Kentucky Contest.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 23.—Before the contest boards the police force of Louisville, through four of its officers, defended itself vigorously against the charges of interference at the November elections, which have been brought against them by the Republicans. They declared that the police force in no way interfered with the election, and all of them were of the opinion that the presence of the militia in Louisville deterred many people from going to the polls.

New Incorporations.

Columbus, O., Jan. 23.—Argyle club, North Baltimore; Hallwood Cash Register Company's Employees' Mutual Benefit association, Columbus; Niles Hotel company, Niles, \$25,000; Home of the Honey Bees' Benefit association, Medina; Fairport and Youngstown Railway company, Ashtabula, \$30,000; Zeta Alpha Epsilon fraternity, Akron; Bartholomew Box and Manufacturing company, Cleveland, \$25,000; Russell Engine company, Massillon, \$250,000.

Two Battalions Lost.

London, Jan. 23.—It was reported on the stock exchange that two battalions of British troops have been captured by the Boers.

A NEW ELECTION BILL,

One That Makes a Sweeping Change, Introduced In the Legislature.

SEEKS TO ABOLISH CITY BOARDS.

Fight Being Waged on the Canal System of the State—Proceedings In Both the House and Senate.

Columbus, O., Jan. 23.—In the house Mr. Merion spoke on his resolution looking to the abandonment eventually of the entire canal system of the state. He said it was time for the legislature to determine whether the canals should be abolished, or whether the appropriations for maintaining them should be large enough to improve their usefulness and service. He said that if the resolution should be adopted it would mean that a large number of Republicans who are employed in the canal service would be obliged to step down and out. While he would regret to see so many good Republicans thrown out of employment, he believed it is time the legislature should take some positive action. Further consideration of the resolution was made the special order for Jan. 30.

The finance committee presented the partial appropriation bill to pay salaries and contingent expenses in the various state departments and state institutions from Feb. 15, 1900, to Feb. 15, 1901. The total amount is \$784,000. The bill was passed under suspension of the rules.

Mr. Bartlow of Butler introduced a bill to appropriate \$30,000 for the Ohio university, \$24,000 for Miami university and \$19,000 for Wilberforce.

Mr. Painter of Wood introduced a bill to abolish city boards of elections and transfer their duties to the boards of deputy state supervisors of elections. The bill provides for the appointing of four deputy supervisors in each county Aug. 1, 1900, according to the plan heretofore in operation. Each board shall elect a secretary as heretofore provided. The salaries of deputies and secretaries in Hamilton and Cuyahoga counties shall be \$1500 each; in Franklin, Lucas and Montgomery counties \$1000 each; in Stark county \$800 each; in other counties containing cities having registration \$200 each; in all other counties \$100 each.

Mr. Manchester's resolution providing that the house shall convene at 9 a. m. and adjourn at 11 a. m. each Friday till 4:30 p. m. Monday was adopted.

Other measures introduced: Declaring it the policy of general assembly to make no further extensions or improvements of the canals and to eventually abandon them; providing for the right of interurban electric roads to enter cities over tracks of the city electric railways through condemnation proceedings in probate court; creating the office of supervising architect, to be appointed by the governor, at \$5,000 per year; providing for two oil inspectors at a salary of \$2,000 per annum each, and each to have only one deputy at a salary of \$1,000 per annum; fixing a penalty of \$25 to \$100 and 30 days' imprisonment for paying employees in other than lawful money, unless the employees have previously agreed to receive their wages otherwise than in money—aimed at "script" and checks.

In the Senate.

In the senate Mr. Archer introduced two bills providing that before any non-resident can hunt game birds in Ohio he must secure a license from the chief game warden, good for one year, and for which he must pay a fee of \$25. No person shall kill more than 15 quail or 10 woodcock, snipe or grouse in one day.

Other bills were introduced as follows: Providing a fine of from \$5 to \$25 for the first offense of selling or giving away cigarettes or cigarette wrappers, and from \$25 to \$100 for each subsequent offense, and the accused shall be held in prison until the fine and costs are paid; to authorize the incorporations of sanitariums; providing for the transferring of infirm deaf and dumb persons now kept in county infirmaries to the Home for the Aged at Central College.

Under suspension of the rules the senate passed the sundry appropriation bill by Mr. McKinnon, appropriating \$81,300 for the deficiencies in the departments and institutions.

The senate passed by a unanimous vote and without amendment Senator Mitchell's bill appropriating \$53,000 to mark with monuments the positions of Ohio troops taking part in the battle of Shiloh.

Senator Patterson has a bill to re-

quire the examination of insurance agents as to their qualifications, and establishing a board of five examiners to be selected by the governor—a fee of \$25 being required.

Havoc of Tidal Waves.

Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 23.—Official reports just completed give details of terrible inundations, which destroyed property valued at over 6,000,000 yen in Hokkaido province, northern Japan, in December. Thirty-five towns in the district of Ishikari were devastated. Since September no less than 17,288 houses have been submerged or washed away in Hakkaido alone, while the total damage is placed at 13,000,000 yen. About 100 fishing schooners and other craft were destroyed.

COLLISION AT SEA.

All but Two of the Crew of a British Ship Escape the Waves.

Vineyard Haven, Mass., Jan. 23.—The Glasgow steamer Ardanhu, Captain Dundas, from New London, Conn., for Halifax, N. S., was sunk in collision with the Metropolitan liner Herman Winter, from Boston for New York, off Robinson's Hole, Vineyard Sound. Two of the Ardanhu's crew of 31 men were lost. They were Chief Engineer James Henderson of Glasgow, and Second Mate Fred Dowe of Boston.

The Herman Winter reached this port with her bow gone and reported the accident. She had on board the 29 men who escaped from the Ardanhu.

The Ardanhu was struck about midships on her starboard side by the Herman Winter's bow, and was cut half way through. She would have sunk immediately, but her watertight compartments kept her afloat for a time. The crew made a rush, and it was thought that all but two of them succeeded in getting aboard the New York vessel.

To Facilitate Justice.

Havana, Jan. 23.—The newly appointed law reform commission will begin work almost immediately. Among the principal innovations will be the establishment of police correctional courts, presided over by salaried judges. The judicial system throughout the islands will be made to lend itself to the speedy handling of cases in order that justice may be obtained without delay. At the same time facility to appeal will be granted.

Many Men Thrown Out.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 23.—The rod mill workers, at the plant of the American Wire and Steel company, Rankin, went on a strike, closing that department of the big works and throwing idle about 1,000 men. Only about 50 skilled men are involved. These men were organized into a lodge of the Rod Mill Workers Association of America. The demands at Rankin are the same as those at the other rod mills.

Oppose the Treaty.

Paris, Jan. 23.—The commerce committee of the chamber of deputies began hearing the views of those opposed to the reciprocity treaty with the United States. Representatives of iron workers, iron smelters, tubing manufacturers and manufacturers of railroad supplies were heard. They were all opposed to the treaty and demanded its rejection.

Wade May Be Transferred.

Chicago, Jan. 23.—General J. F. Wade may be made the permanent commander of the department of the lakes, according to the opinion of army officers at local headquarters, being relieved in that event from command of the department of Dakota, with headquarters in St. Paul.

Towns May Consolidate.

McConnelsville, O., Jan. 23.—A largely attended mass meeting of citizens of McConnelsville and Malta was held in the opera house to consider consolidation of the two towns. The councils of both towns will be asked to submit the propositions to a vote at the spring election.

Board Reorganized.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The secretary of war has issued an order almost entirely reorganizing the board of ordnance and fortifications. Major General N. A. Miles, who is ex-officio chairman of the board, is the only member of the former board retained.

Declared a Valid Law.

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 23.—The supreme court handed down an opinion sustaining the constitutionality of the collateral inheritance law, passed three years ago. It imposes a tax of 5 per cent on all inheritance which go to collateral heirs.

Run Down on the Rail.

Bowling Green, O., Jan. 23.—Albert Duham, residing at Dunbridge, seven miles north of the city, was struck and instantly killed near that village by the northbound Toledo and Ohio Central train.

ENGAGED ON A BIG JOB

General Buller Will Need Considerable Time to Work It Out.

NOTHING OFFICIAL FROM THE FRONT.

However, the Continent and the London Stock Exchange Circulate Rumors of Another British Disaster—Skirmishes.

London, Jan. 23.—Absence of news of the movement north of the Tugela river is occasioning some additional anxiety, but General Buller is engaged in a big operation, which will take considerable time to work out. Even the slight advance of General Warren's forces after two days' fighting does not appear to have yielded an important advantage to the British, as the captured kopjes were evidently only held as advanced posts in order to delay the progress of the British troops and enable the Boers to complete their entrenchments and to mount guns on the position on which they have determined to make a stand. It is remarked that the Boers thus far have used little artillery, from which it is judged that their guns are already mounted on tactical positions, from which the British will have to dislodge the republicans before reaching Ladysmith.

There is no confirmation of the report that Lord Dundonald has entered Ladysmith, and none is expected. Experts opine that the Boers would be only too glad to let him in unopposed.

The indignation and disgust expressed at the blunders and incapacity of the yeomanry staff, to whom is ascribed the rank failure threatening to overwhelm the movement started with such a blare of trumpets, is increasing daily. Those who were able to carry the scheme to success have been met at every turn with red tape, and all kinds of obstacles and slights by the inner circle of titled incapables, resulting in scores of good men withdrawing from participation in the plans. In the case of South Bedfordshire yeomanry, a whole company of 170 selected men has disbanded in disgust.

There is nothing here to confirm the report on Berlin bourse of the defeat of General Buller, or the rumor on the stock exchange of this city of the capture of two British battalions by the Boers. The fact that General Buller was heard from in the morning, when he sent a list of the casualties to the British troops, seems to disprove these stories.

Lord Roberts reports from Cape Town that the war situation is unchanged.

Transvaal's Representative.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Montague White will be received as the consular and diplomatic representative of the South African republic. The state department has formally determined upon such action, and Mr. White has been given an intimation of this intention. When he gets properly executed credentials, which are expected within ten days, he will present them to Secretary Hay and enter upon his official career. Preceding the receipt of these documents, he will maintain a diplomatic silence, and make no representations in behalf of his government.

Kruger Favors Peace.

New York, Jan. 23.—Dr. Leyds, the Transvaal envoy extraordinary in Europe, with headquarters at Brussels, in a message to a local newspaper, says he is confident of the ultimate triumph of the Boer cause, and that England cannot win—even with double the force she has in the field. He notes with satisfaction the desire for a suspension of hostilities, which appears to be gaining strength on both sides of the Atlantic. President Kruger, he says, is heartily in favor of any negotiation looking toward the establishment of peace.

Checked the British.

Hoad Laager, Ladysmith, Jan. 23.—The sixty-ninth birthday of General Joubert was celebrated on Saturday by General Botha making a reconnaissance in force toward the Drakensberg mountains and turning the British advance after a short engagement. General Joubert accompanied President Steyn to the Free State laagers, south of Ladysmith. The president was in high spirits. He proposed to make a tour of all the laagers. Ladysmith sent up many colored rockets.

Founding Kimberley.

Kimberley, Jan. 20.—(Delayed.)—The Boers continue an active and heavy bombardment of this place.